

Committee met last week with Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The disclosures about export of missile and nuclear weapons components come at a time of increased tensions between Washington and Beijing.

The State Department announced last week that it has granted a visa to Taiwan's vice president, Li Yuan Zu. China protested the action and has been threatening to use force to recapture Taiwan, which it regards as a renegade province, not an independent country.

Other Chinese activities that have severely eroded support in Congress for a waiver of sanctions:

The expulsion last week of three Chinese nationals from Ukraine for trying to obtain secret technology on SS-18 ICBM boosters from a missile-production facility in Dnipropetrovsk.

Ongoing copyright violations involving U.S. goods.

Continued nuclear weapons testing.

Dispatching missile technicians to Pakistan in 1994, indicating the transfer of M-11 technology was still under way at a time when China was denying such activities.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 7, 1996]

CHINA AIDS PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PARTS SHIPMENT REPORTED BY CIA COULD

JEOPARDIZE U.S. TRADE DEALS

(By R. Jeffrey Smith)

U.S. intelligence officials have concluded that China sold sensitive nuclear weapons-related equipment to Pakistan last year, an act that could lead the Clinton administration to halt U.S. government financing for nearly \$10 billion worth of American business deals in China.

President Clinton's advisers are studying the intelligence report to determine how they should respond, according to several officials. Legislation approved by Congress in 1994 requires that he either approve the sanctions, which would block loan guarantees by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, or formally waive the penalties, once such an intelligence report is received.

In a previous arms transfer case, involving the alleged sale of Chinese missiles to Pakistan, the State Department ducked imposing sanctions by concluding that the evidence was not strong enough. A senior official commenting yesterday at the State Department about the new report of nuclear aid to Pakistan, said that "as of now" the United States has not determined that China has "done anything that would trigger sanctions under U.S. legislation."

But several other U.S. officials privy to the new intelligence report said there is no doubt about its conclusions, a circumstance that could put the administration in a bind because it prefers to avoid damaging extensive U.S. trade ties with China.

The aim of the sanctions would be to punish China for assisting Partisan's production of highly enriched uranium, a key ingredient of nuclear weapons. But U.S. officials say the nuclear transfer is only one of several recent actions by China that may wind up disrupting its commercial and diplomatic relations with the United States.

China's export to Iran late last year of anti-ship cruise missiles—confirmed last week by a senior U.S. Navy official—may also qualify as a sanctionable offense, according to some U.S. officials and lawmakers. Another U.S. law requires broad economic penalties against any nation that gives "destabilizing numbers and types of advanced conventional weapons" to Iran, which Washington has branded a terrorist nation.

U.S. officials said that the number of missiles sold by China may not be large enough to force the drastic cutoff of development bank assistance, technical assistance, military exchanges and sensitive exports mandated by the law. But four senators recently wrote to Clinton to say that either sanctions or a waiver are required in this case.

In yet another sign of increasingly rocky U.S. relations with China, some administration officials have raised the prospect of imposing tariffs later this year on billions of dollars in trade to protest China's refusal to halt illicit copying of U.S. trademark goods.

Washington is also trying to persuade China to adopt a less threatening posture toward Taiwan. Beijing views the island as a renegade province, but Taiwan receives U.S. arms and is supported by many U.S. lawmakers because of its considerable prosperity and political openness relative to China.

"There's a recognition that this is going to be a very difficult year in U.S.-China relations," a senior State Department official said. He explained that with China in the midst of a difficult transition to new political leadership, and "our own domestic environment" affected by an upcoming presidential election, the two nations may find themselves being pulled toward opposing positions on matters they previously sidestepped or settled through compromise.

Washington has long had concerns about Chinese military assistance to Pakistan, which Beijing regards as an erstwhile political ally and military counter-weight to India. U.S. intelligence officials have long alleged that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal is largely derived from design information supplied by China, a charge that Beijing denies.

U.S. intelligence reports have also pinpointed the apparent location in Pakistan of crated, Chinese-made, medium-range missiles, which if confirmed would force a cutoff of billions of dollars worth of U.S.-China trade. But the administration has decided that no sanctions need be invoked until the missiles are sighted outside their crates.

The latest Chinese nuclear-related transfer to Pakistan was recently detected by the CIA and first reported publicly in Monday's editions of the Washington Times. It involves a shipment of 5,000 specialized magnets to the Abdul Qadeer Khan Research Laboratory in Kahuta, named for the father of the Pakistani nuclear bomb program.

According to two knowledgeable officials, the magnets are clearly meant to be installed in high-speed centrifuges at the plant that enrich uranium for nuclear weapons.

Several congressional sources said that the shipment thus triggers provisions of the 1994 Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, which forces "a cutoff of Export-Import Bank assistance" involving trade with China.

Among the large U.S. companies that would be affected by a loan guarantee cutoff are Boeing Co., AT&T, and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"We do have genuine concerns about any possible nuclear-related transfers between China and Pakistan and we have raised these concerns . . . at very senior levels," the senior official said at the State Department.

"We will do whatever is required under U.S. law, but . . . we have to have a very high degree of confidence in our evidence," the official added. "As of now we have not determined that China . . . has done anything that would trigger sanctions under U.S. legislation. But this is obviously under continual review."

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, February 7, 1996.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House,

Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The United States Intelligence Community is confirming on

background that the People's Republic of China (PRC) has violated U.S. non-proliferation laws by exporting nuclear weapons technology to Pakistan. According to today's Washington Post, our intelligence officials believe "there is no doubt" that an illicit transfer has taken place.

Specifically, the Washington Times first reported on February 5 that, in 1995, Chinese defense industrial trading companies sold 5,000 ring magnets to the Abdul Qadeer Khan Research Laboratory in Kahuta, Pakistan. Under an international agreement sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the export of ring magnets is severely restricted because of their critical use in nuclear weapons production.

This reported sale of nuclear technology raises two key concerns many in Congress have held for some time: Contrary to the most solemn declaration of the Government of Pakistan, Pakistan is attempting to expand its supply of weapons-grade enriched uranium, and Chinese companies are actively fueling and profiting from a dangerous nuclear arms race in South Asia.

Chapter 10 of the Arms Export Control Act contains a set of specific prohibitions governing illicit nuclear transfers. If the President determines that a country has delivered or received "nuclear enrichment equipment, materials or technology," no funds may be made available to that country under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This would include all civilian and military equipment, including that provided by the Brown Amendment to the Fiscal Year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The prohibitions also extend to military education and training.

I ask that you make the determination called for by Chapter 10. Unquestionably, this sale of nuclear technology represents a serious violation of federal law, as well as international nuclear non-proliferation agreements.

No issue is more important to the security of all people than nuclear non-proliferation. For that reason, I urge your Administration to take immediate and certain action to enforce the law with respect to this sale of nuclear technology and freeze all assistance, civilian or military, to Pakistan. The sanctions called for under the law should be applied to Chinese exporting companies.

Sincerely,

LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senator.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD G. "DICK" FIFIELD

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the agricultural community in Alabama and throughout the Southeast have not had a more forceful and competent representative than Richard G. "Dick" Fifield. For 20 years, this loyal friend to has done an outstanding job of directing the Washington legislative operations of the Alabama Farmers Federation—widely known as ALFA—as the organization's official liaison to Congress. Dick will be retiring from his position as ALFA's Director of National Affairs and Research on March 1, 1996, and will be sorely missed by all of us who have been fortunate enough to know him and work with him over the years.

As a long-time member of the Senate's Agriculture Committee, I have had the pleasure of working with Dick Fifield on a great number of issues that

are important to American farmers, especially those in the South. The major legislation on which we have worked includes the peanut program; the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981; the Food Security Act of 1985; and the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990. The peanut, cotton, soybean, dairy, cattle, hog, poultry, and catfish programs have his fingerprints all over them. In each case, Dick's counsel, insight, ingenuity, and strong leadership have contributed not only to their passage and enactment into law, but to their overall success during their implementation phase.

He has indeed been my mentor and teacher. Practically all of my knowledge about American agriculture has come from him. There is no one more knowledgeable. Doctoral degrees are usually given to those in academic circles because of their knowledge about a particular subject. I gave Dick the name "Dr. Fifield" because I felt he was superior to most PhD's. Not only will I miss him as a mentor and teacher, but also as a dear friend.

As ALFA's Washington director, he also works extensively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the U.S. Trade Representative; the Department of the Interior; the Environmental Protection Agency; the Army Corps of Engineers; the Statistical Reporting Service; the Farmers Home Administration; the Soil Conservation Service; as well as other agencies which handle agricultural programs and projects. It is no surprise that his friendly face is known far and wide within the various corners of the Federal Government.

He has been an effective representative of farm interests due not only to his God-given talents, but also because of his extensive experience as a college professor, a geologist, a science editor, and a horticulturist. Examples of his influence on Alabama agriculture are numerous and varied. For instance, the State's modern farmers market, located in Montgomery, was made possible by his submission of the original design and his work on legislation and grants to raise the \$5 million needed to build the facility. He started annual farmers market days in Montgomery, Huntsville, and Birmingham, establishing a producer-farmer market inside Birmingham's Eastwood Mall.

Dick initiated the ALFA's monthly Food Price Survey and he remains the project's director. The food basket report is regarded by the business community and the media as one of the State's best economic indicators.

He represented the peanut industry in efforts to protect Section 22 of the GATT negotiations. He is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the National Peanut Growers Group; Assistant Director of the Farm Crisis and Transition Committee for Alabama; and has served on the Governor's Agriculture Policy Advisory Committee and the Energy Advisory Committee. Along with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Environmental Task

Force, he helped form a State-wide endangered species task force for Alabama.

Dick received his bachelor of science degree in biology and geology from Beloit College in 1951. He continued his education at the University of Hawaii, the Wisconsin Institute of Technology, and the University of Wisconsin, receiving his master's degree in 1972 from the University of Illinois.

Over the course of his career, he served as an instructor of geology at the Wisconsin Institute of Technology; as an exploration geologist with the New Jersey Zinc Co.; and as a representative of the college textbook division in sales and as a field editor in science with the Houghton Mifflin Company. Also, he served in the U.S. Army in the counter-intelligence corps as an investigative special agent. Before accepting his position with ALFA, he was assistant horticulturist with the University of Illinois.

Dick Fifield's retirement will leave a void for American agriculture. He is as knowledgeable as anyone I know of as to the complexity of the integral parts of food and fiber production in this country and their effects on every phase of the American economy. His goal has been to improve the quality of life for rural America while at the same time providing consumers with a stable, safe, and cost-effective farm programs. I hope he doesn't stray too far, for we will continue to rely on his counsel even after he retires.

I commend Dick for all his outstanding and unwavering service to the agricultural community, and wish him and his wonderful wife, Shirley, all the best as they retire and enter a new phase of their lives. I know he will enjoy having more quality time with his family and many, many friends. Both ALFA and the Alabama Congressional delegation will sorely miss his strong and principled advocacy for agriculture in our State.

ALABAMA PRESS ASSOCIATION REACHES MILESTONE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution were ratified on December 15, 1791, forming what we refer to as the Bill of Rights. The first amendment covers what we have come to consider the most primary and essential element of our freedom as Americans: "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Thomas Jefferson once wrote that if it were left up to him to decide between a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, he would not hesitate to choose the latter. This year, we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Alabama Press Association [APA]. Founded in 1871, the APA is the oldest statewide trade association in Alabama and one of the oldest State newspaper associations in the Nation.

According to APA information, William Wallace Screws, the editor of the

Montgomery Advertiser in 1871, took the initiative and invited newspaper executives from around the State to help build new communication links among themselves. On March 17 of that year, eight editors and publishers met in Screws' office and made plans to organize the press of Alabama. Newspapers represented in that first meeting were the Montgomery Advertiser, the Montgomery Mail, the Evergreen Observer, the Troy Messenger, the Union Springs Times and Herald, the Montgomery State Journal, the Talladega Sun, and the Opelika Locomotive.

In 1872, at the first convention, 30 editors and publishers from every corner of the State came together to form a new association of newspapermen called the Editors and Publishers Association of the State of Alabama. Since those early days, this association has played an important role in developing the daily and weekly newspapers of Alabama and in helping to lead the State's economic and cultural development. The APA has also worked on behalf of the citizenry of Alabama by advocating stronger citizen access to government records and meetings.

On February 24 and 25 of this year, editors and publishers from Alabama's daily and weekly newspapers will gather for the 125th successive year. The site of this anniversary celebration is in Montgomery, the same city in which the organization was founded. During this convention, they will hear historians discuss the role of newspapers in Alabama's history while also considering the future role of newspapers in the Nation's rapidly changing communications industry.

The 1996 APA is led by its president, R. Douglas Pearson, editor and publisher of the Daily Mountain Eagle in Jasper. The first vice president is Michael R. Kelley, editor and publisher of the Clanton Advertiser, and the second vice president is John W. Stevenson, editor and publisher of the Randolph Leader. APA's executive director is William B. Keller.

For 125 years, the APA has thrived under its first amendment rights. Taken as a whole, freedom of the press in the United States rests upon relatively firm constitutional footing. The media's general right to publish material, regardless of potential impacts on government operations or other features of national life, has been accepted. Winston Churchill eloquently stated the importance of a free press in his own country during the midst of World War II when he said, "A free press is the unsleeping guardian of every other right that free men prize; it is the most dangerous foe of tyranny." I salute the APA on reaching this distinguished milestone.

DEE SCHELLING MEMORIAL

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize a New Mexican who made a notable contribution to my State—to its